- 1. (Amended) A method for the preparation of a non-finished textile component comprising the steps of providing a non-finished textile component, saturating said textile component with an aqueous bleaching solution comprising hydrogen peroxide and a hydrophobic bleaching agent, and allowing said bleaching solution to remain in contact with said textile component for a period of time sufficient to bleach said textile component wherein the resultant treated textile component has a whiteness value on the CIE index of at least about 70 or a fiber degradation increase of less than about 25%.
- 3. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 2 wherein said bleaching solution comprises hydrogen peroxide and a hydrophobic bleach activator selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) a bleach activator of the general formula:

wherein R is an alkyl chain having from about 5 to about 17 carbon atoms and L is a leaving group:

b) a bleach activator of the general formula:

or mixtures thereof, wherein R¹ is an alkyl, aryl, or alkaryl group containing from about 1 to about 14 carbon atoms, R² is an alkylene, arylene or alkarylene group containing from about 1 to about 14 carbon atoms, R⁵ is H or an alkyl, aryl, or alkaryl group containing from about 1 to about 10 carbon atoms, and L is a leaving group;

c) a benzoxazin-type bleach activator of the formula:

wherein R₁ is H, alkyl, alkaryl, aryl, or arylalkyl, and wherein R₂, R₃, R₄, and R₅ may be the same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of H, halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, hydroxyl, alkoxyl, amino, alkylamino, -COOR₆, wherein R₆ is H or an alkyl group, and carbonyl;

d) a N-acyl caprolactam bleach activator of the formula:

wherein R⁶ is H or an alkyl, aryl, alkoxyaryl, or alkaryl group containing from 1 to 12 carbons; and

- e) mixtures of a, b, c and d.
- 4. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 3 wherein said hydrophobic bleach activator is a bleach activator selected from the general formula:

wherein R is an alkyl chain having from about 7 to about 12 carbon atoms and L is a leaving group, the conjugate acid of which has a pKa from about 4 to about 13.

5. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 4 wherein said bleach activator is an alkanoyloxybenzenesulfonate of the formula:

wherein R₁ is an alkyl group having from about 7 to about 11 carbon atoms and M is a suitable cation.

- 9. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said textile component remains in contact with said bleaching solution for from about 15 to about 180 minutes.
- 11. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 8 wherein said bleaching solution is at a temperature of from about 50 to about 80°C and said textile component remains in contact with said bleaching solution for from about 30 to about 60 minutes.
- 15. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 12 wherein said treated textile component experiences a fiber degradation increase of less than about 25%.
- 19. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 18 wherein said bleach activator is an alkanoyloxybenzenesulfonate of the formula:

 \mathcal{Q}^{q}

$$R_1$$
— C — O — SO_3M

wherein R₁ has from about 5 to about 17 carbon atoms and M is a suitable cation.

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21. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 18 wherein said bleaching solution is at a temperature of from about 50 to about 80°C and said textile component remains in contact with said bleaching solution for from about 30 to about 60 minutes.

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24. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 18 wherein said textile component remains in contact with said bleaching solution for from about 30 to about 60 minutes.

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29. (Amended) The substrate as claimed in Claim 28 wherein said treated textile component experiences a fiber degradation increase of less than about 25%.

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33. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said non-finished textile component fibers are selected from the group consisting of cotton, linen, jute, wool, silk, rayon, lyocell and combinations thereof.